

Personal Experiences in the United States and the Confederate States Armies.

By Lieut.-Gen. J. B. HOOD, C. S. A.

NEARING THE END.

The Troops Furloughed-Continuance of the Controversy With Johnston-Johnston as a Fabius-Hood Leaves the

In a dispatch of Jan. 3 to Presiden Davis I asked for authority to grant a leave of absence to the Trans-Mississippi troops; and, as the men from Tennessee had stood by their colors not withstanding the army had been forced to abandon their State, I deemed it wise in consideration of their faithful services, to at least grant them a shor-leave of absence, as well as to other who might be able to go home and re turn within 10 or 15 days. Gen. Beauregard concurred with me, and the gen eral order above referred to was issued, as the ensuing circular will indicate: Furloughing the Soldiers.

"Headquarters, Tupelo, Miss., Jan. 16 "Lieut -Gen Stewart, Mai -Gen, Steven son, Maj.-Gen. Cheatham:

"(Copy sent to Col. Harvie.) "If you have any troops in your com mand who live sufficiently near the present position of the army to justify, in your judgment, the granting them 10 command absentees and deserters would days' furlough, the same will be done return by the thousand and our indeproper application made at once, provided the men go by organizations was understood, before my departure under officers, and pledge themselves to from Tupelo, that he would be reinreturn at the expiration of the time. All obtaining such furloughs will be de barred the benefit of General Order No. 1 from army headquarters.

"A. P. Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel, J

A. G."
I regret that I have not this general order in my possession. My recollec-tion is quite clear, however, that it referred in a great measure to the fur-loughing of the Tennessee troops— about 2,000 in number—and of those who lived in the vicinity. It is a source of equa! regret to me that I have not the field return of the army, which was being made up on the 23d of January, the day I left Tupelo for Richmond The following letter from Col. A. P Mason, Assistant Adjutant-General, written soon thereafter, will establish the approximate strength of the army after his arrival at Tupelo on the 10th

(Private.)

"Richmond, March 10, 1865. "General: In compliance with your request made a few days since in refer-ence to the strength of the Army of Tennessee at the time you left Tupelo Miss., I respectfully submit that, according to my recollection of a 'field return' of the army, which was being made at that time and finished a day or two after your departure, the 'efloughs were given by the corps commanders (your sanction having been previously obtained); consequently the tion; that I alone was responsible; that time they were furloughed was not furnished the Assistant Adjutant-General's office at army headquarters.

This account was followed by rich spoils which confirmed it. A number of the regretted that he did not follow in the footsteps of the renowned Roman by holding on to the mountains of Georgia. In the long course of years, during which Fabius Maximus commanded the Confidence of the spoils which confirmed it. A number of the spoils which spoils which confirmed it. A number of the spoils which spoils whi

"The 'field return' above referred to was sent to Col. Brent, and was in his office in Augusta when I passed there a

"Most respectfully, your obedient ser 'A. P. Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel, A

Strength of the Army. Under the foregoing order not les

than 3,500 men were furloughed prior to the date upon which the return was made up. Now, since Col. Mason was the Adjutant-General under whose direction it was made, there can hardly be any question but that the army, after is arrival at Tupelo, numbered from 18,000 to 19,000 effective troops of the infantry and artillery. Gen. D. H. Maury, commanding at that period in Mobile, informs me by letter that about 4,000 of these forces joined him from Tupelo, armed and equipped. Gen. Johnston states in his Narrative that only about 5,000 reached him in North Carolina, and, adducing the oral statement of two officers, endeavors to create the impression that their arms had been lost, and that this remnant constituted the Army of Tennessee at the time I relinquished its command. Whereas-notwithstanding the outery against me and the general declaration through the press that if Johnston were restored to pendence be secured, and although it stated—9,000 out of 14,000 who left Tupelo to repair to his standard in North Carolina deserted, and either went to the woods or to their homes. This affords positive proof that Gen. Beauregard and I judged aright at Gadsden and also at Florence, Ala., in regard to the army, when we decided that to turn and follow Sherman would cause such numbers to desert as to render those who were too proud to quit their colors almost useless.
In accordance with Col. Mason's let-

ter of March 10 there were, including the furloughed men, about 18,500 effectives of the infantry and artillery at Tupelo after my retreat from Nashville, and it will be seen in his return of Nov. 6, which date was near the time of our advance into Tennessee, that the effec-tive strength of the army at that period

was 30,600, inclusive of the cavalry Thus we find at Tupelo 18,500 infan-try and artillery and 2,306 of Forrest's cavalry, to which add 10,806 effectives, which proves my loss during the Tennessee campaign to have been not in excess of 10,000, as I announced in my official report. As previously mentioned. Wheeler's cavalry, reported at 10, 000, was left in Georgia when I marched in Tennessee, and was replaced by Forrest's cavalry, which accompanied the army.

Leaving the Army.

Maj.-Gen. Cheatham's Corps had been furfuloughed, as well as some men furfloughed, as well as some men furfloughed under an order published at Tupelo, and some small organizations also furfoughed at Tupelo. I cannot form any estimate of the number of men thus furfoughed, because you will remember that all the organization furfloughs were given by the corps commanders (your sanction having been manders (your sanction having been previously obtained); consequently the strength of such organizations at the I had striven hard to execute them in by the Johnston-Wigfall party, seem-severe arraignment, to at least question is right to be considered one of our leading Generals.

Johnston and Fabius.

It has been asserted that he pursued the Fabian policy in his campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. It is, indeed, to be regretted that he did not follow in the footsteps of the renowned Roman by strength of such organizations at the I had striven hard to execute them in

after having served with it somewhat in excess of 11 months, and having per-

from the Trans-Mississippi Department. He consulted fully with Gen. Lee in reaond, during which interval I prepared my official report, I was ordered to Texas with instructions to gather together all the troops willing to follow ne from that State, and move at once to the support of Gen. Lee. Soon after my arrival at Sumpter, S. C., I received the painful intelligence of Lee's surren-der. Nevertheless I continued my journey, and about the last of April reached the Mississippl in the vicinity of Natch-

ez. Here I remained with my staff and escort, using vain endeavors to cross this mighty river, until after the receipt of positive information of Gen. E. Kirby Smith's surrender. During this interim we were several times hotly chased by Federal cavalry through the wood and canebrake. Finally, on the 31st of May, 1865, I rode into Natchez and proffered my sword to Maj.-Gen. Davidson, of enough to keep them in perpetual never would have allowed Gen. Sherman to push him back 100 miles in 66 by bade me retain it, paroled the offi-time, he intended every moment to give rers and men in company with me, and allowed us to proceed without delay to lower them battle. These dilatory proceedings another, down into the very heart of exposed us to proceed without delay to exposed him to contempt among the Confederacy.

Romans in general, and even in his own (The end.) l'exas, via New Orleans.

## No "Rashness."

Before closing these pages, I request ny regard and which is, I may say, the

harge of rashness as a commander in the following passage: "I did not suppose that Gen. Hood, sword.' And he asked the friends of though rash, would venture to attack Fabius 'whether he intended to take his fortified places like Allatoona, Resaca, Decatur and Nashville; but he did so,

And yet from other portions of his Memoirs it will be seen that I did not attack either Resaca, Decatur or Nashville. My official report will also show that Maj.-Gen. French assaulted Allaoona, whilst under discretionary orders. Thus in none of these instances is Gen.

Touching this same accusation of rashness put forth by my opponents, I shall merely state that the confidence reposed in me upon so many occasions, and during a service of three years, by Gens. Lee. Jackson and Longstreet, in addition to the letters of these distinguished commanders, expressive of sat-isfaction with my course, is a sufficient refutation of the charge.

commendation of my movement to the rear of Sherman, after the fall of Atlanta, but regards the circumstance as unfortunate for the Confederacy that Johnston was not summoned to Palmetto at the beginning of the new campaign, in order to insure its successful issue. The writer must assuredly have been ignorant of the antecedents of this General when he formed this conclu-sion; it seems, inde d, preposterous to suppose that Gen. Johnston would have suppose that Gen. Johnston would

allowed, in addition to answering this severe arraignment, to at least question

dent finally complied with my request, never be induced to quit the mountainous regions, and accept the gage of battle with Hannibal upon the plains. Neither the taunts nor stratagems of in excess of 11 months, and having per-formed my duties to the utmost of my cule of his own people, could make him afforded the Romans a pleasure b depart from his resolution and abandon all their hopes, and restored a firmnes at ne time I assumed command the heights. The people finally grew so to their Empire, which had been shak-around Atlanta a number of Gen. John-ston's staff officers remained with me, emong whom were Cols. Mason, Fai-coner and Hawie Val.

officer, any discharged their various duties with zeal and strict fidelity.

After leaving Tupelo I returned to encounter his antagonist in the plains. Virginia, and found President Davis still most anxious to procure reinforcements from the Trans-Mississippi Department. His colleague, Minucius, an imprudent and even rash General, dashed down from the heights with one-half of the should be performed, but may never army, engaged Hannibal, and was only gard to this important matter, and, after a spared utter destruction by the timely dertake even one operation in which a sojourn of several weeks in Rich- aid of Fabius. Varro marched out, serious risk was involved, and thus give aid of Fabius. Varro marched out, serious risk was involved, and thus give fought the Carthagenians near Canne. life to his theories by practical work.

> from the mountains. inchangeable as the sun in the eternal them on high and mountainous places. When they sat still, he did the same; when they were in motion, he showed himself upon the heights, at such a distance as not to be obliged to fight against his inclination, and yet near

Romans in general, and even in his own army. • • Thus the soldiers were brought to despise Fabius, and by wa of derision to call him the pedagogue the privilege of correcting a false im-pression which has gained ground in cius as a great man and one that acted up to the dignity of Rome. This led Minucius to give a freer scope to his outcome of inimical statements of certain writers who have followed in the wake of Pollard and Johnston.

Minucius to give a freer scope to his arrogance and pride, and to ridicule the Dictator for encamping constantly ake of Pollard and Johnston.

Gen. Sherman gives color to their upon the mountains, as if he did it on purpose that his men might more clear-ly behold Italy laid waste with fire and army up into heaven, as if he had bid adieu to the world below, or whether and in so doing, played into our hands he would screen himself from the enemy with clouds and fogs?' When the Dic tator's friends brought him an accoun of these aspersions, and exhorted him to wipe them off by risking a battle: 'In that case,' said he, 'I should be of a more dastardly spirit than they repre-

wn resolution." Therefore when Gen. Johnston re treated from the mountain fastnesses, moved out upon the plains of Georgia, he bade adieu forever to even a shadow of right to the claim of having pursued The above allegation is not more erroneous than the following inference is and far greater his title to distinction.

Although Fabius succeeded in wasting Although Fabius succeeded in wasting measure the strength of his adversary, it however required the boldness and genius of Scipio to finally de-

## Carrying the War Into Africa.

neath the heel of the proud Roman.

of 70,000, and when he had declined to aroused the Roman pride, gathered to-drummer boy of the 141st, who has make, with an effective force of over gether his legions, moved to the rear been an invalid for years, and gave him of the enemy, transferred the war into a hearty serenade, Or two after your departure, the er
Upon Gen. Beauregard's arrival at the preceding Spring.

Upon Gen. Beauregard's arrival at the preceding Spring.

Africa, forced the recall of Hannibal, routed his army in battle, placed Carhundred less. This return was made formed him of my application to be re
Reconnolssance Before Chickamauga. lengthy and interesting description of information regarding a reconnoissance this bold and brilliant move, and of the on Sept. 13, 1863, the Sunday previous victories which followed. Plutarch condenses the whole into these few words: erates were checked in their advance "After Scipio was gone over into Africa upon our Left Wing? Can any one an account was soon brought to Rome tell who ordered the movement, the obthe Fabian policy in his campaign from of his glorious and wonderful achieve-Dalton to Atlanta. It is, indeed, to be ments. This account was followed by

hopes in Italy, and return home to de-fend his own country. • • Soon after Scipio defeated Hannibal in a afforded the Romans a pleasure beyond

the art of war in accordance with the principles either of Fabius Maximus or coner and Harvie, Majs. Henry and colorer and Harvie, Majs. Henry and eventful period embraced in the principles either of Fabius Maximus or of Scipio Africanus, and since he fought of superseded their old commanding officer, ably discharged their various duties with zeal and strict fidelity.

After leaving Turels I returned to encounter his entagonist in the plains. have possessed sufficient nerve to unwas defeated, and left 40,000 Romans who would employ a surgeon who had upon the field. Marcellus, a more fortunate General, gained important advantages over the enemy; but, as hisvantages over the enemy; but, as his-clare him with reason an eminent man tory tells us, Fabius permitted no al- in his profession? Ruskin can problurement of his foe, nor outcry of his ably better describe a painting than any countrymen, to induce him to descend artist of ancient or modern times. His gorgeous descriptions attracted the at-His policy was seemingly as fixed and tention of the world to the wonderful genius of Turner; but who would venheavens. Plutarch relates that in order to assert that he himself was a great painter, when he has perhaps horse, he took care to encamp above them on high and mountainous places. be considered a great General unless he ston possessed the requisite spirit and boldness to seize the various chances for victory which were offered him he

Hood's Army Badly Hurt.

Editor National Tribune: From Hood's reports in The National Tribune of the 7th inst, we take the following list of killed and wounded in the rebel Army of Tennessee:

May 7 to July 4, 1864..... 9,450 July 4 to Sept. 1...... 12,546 Add prisoners ..... 9,918 Total ..... 31,914

Quite a slice off the rebel army in the Atlanta campaign alone by their own figures.—Wm. E. Doyle, Stevensburg,

Bradford County Historical Society.

At a meeting of the Bradford County, Pa., Historical Society the other day a number of exceedingly elderly people were present, many of them veterans of sent me, if through fear of insults and were present, many of them veterans or reproaches I should depart from my the civil war. Among the latter were Anson B. Carney, of Leroy, Pa., who was for over two years a spy and scout at Gen. Grant's headquarters; Henry C crossed the Chattahoochee River and Arnold, of Granville, Pa., who made the irons and placed them upon Jefferson Davis while he was confined at Fortress Monroe; Douglas Wilson, of the policy so persistently carried out Towanda, Pa., who was born in slavery by Fabius Maximus. Had he clung to and held in bondage until set free by the mountains and refused to surrender them to Gen. Sherman, vast indeed roeton, Pa., the drummer boy who went might have been the results achieved, out in 1861, and then served in the Regular Army, making a record of 30 years; Capt. Geo. W. Kilmer, the young-est commissioned officer in the 141st Pa., and others. A very interesting program was carried out, mostly by the elderly people, Justus A. Record, aged 90, giving a selection on the violin, and Mrs. Mary Mahoney, aged 80, proving herself as light on her feet as when a girl. She was assisted in her perform-Gen. Johnston not only signally failed in the Fabian policy, but, unfortunately, declined to act the part of Sciplo Africanus at Dalton, in the early

losses, and who commanded the Con

REUNIONS. of Old Comrades All Over

The 40th Reunion of the 103d Ohio will be held Aug. 21 to 28, 1906, at Randall Grove, on the shore of Lake Erie, 20 miles west of Cleveland, O., and two miles east of Lorain, O. Henry A. Mills, President, Wadsworth, O.

The Sist Ill, will hold their Annual Reunion at Johnson City, Williamson of County, Ill., Sept. 6, 1906, this being kin the same time of the meeting in that city of the Southern Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Reunion Association. Z. R. Provart, Secretary.

The 39th Reunion of the 6th Conn. will be held at Bridgeport, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1906. W. H. Dugal, President.

The 35th Iowa will hold its 10th Re-union in Muscatine on Sept. 12, 1906. Comrade Jesse Cole, late of the 8th Wis. (the Eagle regiment) will be the orator at the Campfire, R. D. Bodman,

The 18th Annual Reunion of the 22d quarters at the Lee House. Van O. Lin-da Gordon, Secretary, Cohoes, N. Y. The M The 22d Ind. will meet in the 29th Annual Reunion at Crothersville, Ind. come. Many of the brigade, division Thos. Jones, President.

The Biennial Reunion of the 3d Iowa will be held at Nevada, Iowa, Sept. 18-19, 1906. C. H. Talmadge, Secretary West Union, Iowa.

The Reunion of the 145th Pa. will take place at Conneaut Lake, Crawford Co., Pa., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1906. Campfire at 2 p. m. R. C. Mc-

ty, O., on Thursday, Aug. 16, 1906, Levi of Netwon. Hoy, President, Wauseon, O.; Simeon Gillis, Secretary, Bryan, O. The 25th Annual Reunion of the 141st

N. Y. will be held Sept. 12, at Elmira, N. Y., in the rooms of Baldwin Post, in the Armory. Maj. Robt. M. McDowell, President, 315 Lake St., Elmira, N. Y. The Annual Reunion of the 77th Ill.

western Illinois Reunion Association will be held at Sterling, Ill., Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 11 and 12. The officers are Capt. John W. Niles, Presi-

dent; Bela T. St. John, Secretary. The 41st Annual Reunion of the 112th Ill. in the war of the rebellion will be held at Galva, Henry County, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1906. B. F. Thompson, Secretary.

The 31st Annual Reunion of the 20th Ohio will be held on Thursday, Aug. 23, 1906, at Delaware, O. All comrades are urged to attend and bring their fami-All survivors of the 54th Pa, are in-

vited to be present at the 15th Annual Reunion to be held Tuesday, Oct. 2 1906, at Gettysburg, Pa., in Devil's De It is hoped that many comrades of the regiment and their families will be pres-The Annual Reunion of the R. F.

M. M. Brigade will be held Thursday, Aug. 16, 1906, in the City Hall, Minneapolis, Minn., commencing at 10 a.m.. The room will be so plainly placarded that no marine can fall to find it. The 26th Annual Reunion of the Sev

en County Veteran Association will be held Aug. 16, 1906, at Mountain Park, Wilkesbarre, Pa., where everything pos-sible will be done in that lovely spot to give all a day of real enjoyment. The Department officers of Pennsylvania G. A. R. will be present,

No Such Gunbont.

William Simmons, Naval Historian, Philadelphia, Pa., says that there was no such gunboat as the Nick W. Hughes

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## The Army of the Tennessee.

Arrangements have been completed for holding a Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in the McKinley Hall, lo-N. Y. will be held at Port Henry, N. Y., cated at First and Western Aves., Min-on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1906. Head-neapolis, Minn., on Wednesday evening,

The Mayor of Minneapolis has kindly consented to deliver the address of and corps officers will be present to address their old comrades. Headquarters will be at the Brunswick Hotel, located at 4th and Hennepin Ave.

Reunion of the 61st Mass. The old 61st Mass., which played so prominent a part in the closing battless around Petersburg, held its Reunion at Pittsfield, Mass., July 16, and was welcomed to the city by Mayor Allen H. The Reunion of the 42d Ohio will be Bagg, who was introduced as an honheld at Epworth Park, near Barnes-ville, O., Aug. 28-29. This was Col. Garfield's old regiment, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance. E. T. Crozier, of North Adams; Vice Presi-Petty, First Vice President.

The Annual Reunion of the 68th Ohio will be held at Wauseon, Fulton Countreasurer, Lieut. W. W. Montgomery.

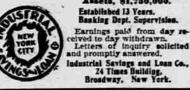
The ladies of McKinley Circle, Ladedicated their beautiful new Memorial Fountain on last Memorial Day. The fountain with its basin and piping cost \$1,000, and most of this sum was raised by the ladies of the Circle, encouraged will be held in Peoria, Ill., Sept. 5, 1906. by their energetic President, Mrs. R. B.

The Annual Reunion of the North-Showalter. It is 13 feet three inches high, with the figure of a soldier boy at the top, and bears the inscription, "Memorial to our Boys in Blue from 1861 to 1865 by Wm. McKinley Ladies of the G. A. R.'

> Newton Mumbower, Co. C. 140th Pa., R. F. D. 3. Washington, Pa., would like to hear from any members of his company.

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